

Oxford Democrat.

Volume 7.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 11, 1840.

Number 52.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

Geo. W. Allen.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One dollar and fifty cents in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of the year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.

On the Death of Benj. B. Thatcher.

"Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

LONGFELLOW.

Hark! the funeral bell is tolling—
Calling to the grave's retreat;
And the funeral car is rolling
Through the city's crowded street.
Soon the marble cell will hold thee
In its dumb and solemn rest—
Soon the grassy turf will fold thee
Closely to its hushing breast!

On thy pallid brow a shadow
From the wing of Death is cast;
From thy sparkling eye the brightness
That illumined it hath past.
May the green grass, o'er thee sighing,
Whisper forth its tenderest air;
May the sweet birds, o'er thee flying,
Pour their mellowest sorrows there.
Let Nature view with tearful lashes
The spot that holds her poet's ashes.

Quenched is now thy studious taper,
And thy chair holds thee no more;
For the scholar's vigil's ended—
His task is done, his toil is o'er.
The spider on thy shelf is weaving
His untouched net from book to book,
And low the poet's harp is resting—
Neglected in his favorite nook.

The thoughtless world may soon forget thee,
But in many a heart thy name
Shall keep its sweet and precious perfume
In bloom and freshness till the same.
O'er Time's wide sands the rolling billow
May dim the print of thy career,
Yet love and memory still will cherish
For thee the sacred sigh and tear.

Classmate, gentle classmate! fast
The dizzy wheel of time flies round!
Scarce a moment doth it seem
Since thy blushing brow was bound
With the cloistered college crown,
Meekly worn, but nobly won.
As our little band departed
Pilgrims from our classic home,
Joyous each, and happy hearted,
Through life's untrodden scenes to roam.

Little recked we of its sorrow,
Joy to-day and grief to-morrow!
But, alas, the thorny way
Hath entangled many feet,
And how many are reposing
Where the shade sad and the tenants meet!
But no purer name than thine,
Fills the tablet's mournful line.

Ashes to ashes—dust to dust!
'Tis written that the glowing cheek
In its youthful bloom must fade,
As fades the rainbow's painted streak.
The silver head, the locks of gold,
The reverend sage, the humble child,
Must vanish with the crumbling mould
In rolling hillsides o'er them piled!

Gentle Pilgrim—fare thee well!
In thy dewy morn of day,
Yielding scrip and staff and shell,
Thou hast faintly by the way!
All who fill this vast procession,
Travelling down the vale of tears,
Will be shortly sleeping with thee,
Vexed no more with toils and fears.

The Withered Wreath.

Ah! I remember long ago,
When clothed in summer pride,
I saw these faded flow'ers blow,
In beauty, side by side,
Dews clustered on each fragrant stem,
Lit by the morning's ray,
As if for Nature's diadem,
They grew beside the way.

The tiny hand that culled them then,
With soul-reviving mirth,
Will never weave their like again
Upon this lovely earth;
For in the cold and silent tomb,
That infant form is laid,
Where favorite wild-birds o'er her bloom,
And green shrubs cast their shade.

And though this wreath that once so gay
Adorned her angel-brow,
Alike herself hath died away,
Methinks I see her now—
A brighter chaplet round her hair
Of flowers that cannot die,
By scapulars worn from Love's parterre,
In paradise on high.

Poor withered wreath! this casket still
Thy fragrant dust shall keep—
Remembrance oft with hopes to fill,
And lure my thoughts to weep—
To weep, yet not in love despair,
For loss of her I love;
But, rather, that I soon may wear
A crown with her above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Black Buccaneer.

While our country was yet in her infancy, and but a short time previous to the commencement of that ever memorable struggle which terminated in the political separation of the colonies from the mother country, there cruised off the West India Islands a rover known by the name of **BLACK BUCCANEER**; the name given to him for the color of his vessel, whose exterior was painted black, the better to be screened from observation, when the Government cruisers obliged him to seek shelter among the creeks and inlets of the Islands.

Rumor had widely disseminated the daring exploits of the notorious Buccaneer, whose illicit proceedings were principally, if not exclusively directed against the flag of Great Britain. Unparalleled success had hitherto attended the most desperate actions of this man, and his numerous captures at length called the attention of the British Government, who fitted out a vessel for the express purpose of freeing the Ocean of one who proved so great a scourge to the interest of Great Britain and its dependencies. The commander of this vessel was intrusted to an experienced officer, and we sailed from the United States colonies with orders to let nothing interfere with our time or duty, until the object of our expedition was accomplished.

At sunrise on the fifth morning subsequent to our departure, we discovered a vessel to the leeward. Orders were instantly given to bear down, when after an hour's sail we discovered her to be a schooner low in the water, and shaping her course southwesterly. When she perceived it was our intention to hail, she wore round and lay to, as if waiting our approach.

As we drew near, I had an opportunity of examining her minutely, and every one on board asserted that she was the most beautiful craft they had ever beheld. Her tall spars had a graceful, though not more than ordinary make; and the delicacy of their temper was only equalled by the proportionate trace of the cordage that enshrouded them. The bows were exceedingly sharp, and bespoke the utmost fleetness, and the cut-water rose with a graceful curve, gammered clear by the bowsprit. But one feature deteriorated from her extreme beauty, and that was the dark color of the hull, which was slightly, though imperceptibly relieved by a streak of red that marked the lower chambers of her channels. Even the masts and yards were of the same dingy color as the hull, and the only trait that bespoke the gloom of the head gear, was the snow white canvass that fluttered aloft. Yet amidst all this beauty, there was something suspicious in her appearance; probably imparted by the tenebrosity of her line, — perhaps engendered by the recollection of our errand.

As we neared her, five or six forms were observed scanning us with apparent interest. Yet still she lay in the wind's eye, her topsail thrown back, and resting as motionless as a gull sleeping on the ocean. We were dashing into the spray, and every moment obtaining a less interval.

When he had arrived within hail, our vessel wore round and hoisted the cross of St. George, fired a gun, that the strange vessel might satisfy us of her nation, by showing her colors. Scarcely had the echo of our gun died upon the breeze, when a great black banner, bearing no device, unfurled itself from the stern of the stranger, and was instantly run to the extremity of the gaff.

"The Black Buccaneer," shouted fifty voices simultaneously; and the echo of their words was succeeded by a fearful, though brief silence. When the moment of surprise was over, every man in accordance with the orders of our commandant, prepared for action; the guns were loaded and run out of their respective ports, the magazine illuminated; the loggheads lighted, the decks cleared, and every thing prepared for the work of death.

"We must board," said our commandant, after a quarter of an hour's cannonading, in which no signal advantage was gained by either party. "Fill away, my men, and stand by to heave your grapples." The mandate was obeyed, and we fought yard arm to yard arm, with the most formidable freebooter that ploughed the ocean. The pirates were the first to board, headed by their notorious chieftain; they sprung upon our deck and fiercely assailed our seamen; for a long time victory remained undecided, but the Buccaneers began to falter; still they fought hand to hand, and with the infuriated frenzy of men who had experienced an opposition they did not anticipate; but still the tars of old England met them with all the coolness experience had taught, so essential to victory. By this time one half of the assailants lay dead upon the deck. Their cheering shouts were heard, though faint and almost drowned by their clash of arms, and the groans of the wounded and dying. Again they faltered and retreated, and then the voice of their commandant was heard above the ruthless din urging them to another effort; again they formed and rushed madly upon our seamen, but they met the same pertinacious opposition as before, and they broke once more and retreated. At this critical moment, when the parties were retreating step by step from our quarter deck, their chieftain rushed forward, and cutting a passage through with his sword, sprung down the hatch way, and rushing into the light room seized the burning lamp; then shivering the portion of the glass that separated it from the magazine, he entered. Those upon deck beheld the strange movement with wonder that can better be imagined than described, and both parties dropped their weapons to learn the issue of so strange an adventure.

Our commander, accompanied by a few officers, descended, and the sight that met their agonizing gaze was truly terrifying; the Buccaneer was standing amongst the powder with a lighted lamp in his tightly clinched fist, his face was blackened and a stream of blood gushed down his cheek from a sabre cut in his forehead; with knit brows and resolution stamped in his countenance, he stood regarding those who began to crowd to the light room.

"Stand back," shouted he, "if you regard your own safety, stand back, for by my soul, he who first advances, seals the fate of all on board." There was something so resolute in the tones and gestures of the pirate, that those around receded apace, but still continued to gaze with bared cheeks and trembling lips upon the daring form of the determined Buccaneer.

"Listen! Years have I cruised in these seas, but never have assailed a vessel, but those that wore the detested ensign of tyranny that now floats from your gaff; fortune has hitherto favored me, and I have been a scourge to your hated kingdom; to-day fate has declared it otherwise; but though defeated I have still the men of purchasing my freedom. Now, Briton, it remains with you to grant my release, or suffer the death that your refusal must certainly bring."

"Our orders were especially to capture you," returned the commander evasively, "and you are now in my power."

"Am I?" said the Buccaneer, glancing with a significance, that could not be mistaken, upon the deadly material that lay open before him.

"Will your own safety prove no barrier to the execution of your hellish scheme?"

"I would ask you, sir Britain," resumed the Buccaneer, "whether it is more preferable to be hanged amidst the scoffs and gibes of unfeeling victors, or to end one's existence by his own hands, and purchase with his death the destruction of his victorious enemies? Believe me, sir, there is a discrepancy between self-destruction here and perishing ignominiously at the extremity of the yard arm."

"Your life may yet be saved," said the commander.

"Were the prospects ever so flattering I would not submit to the ordeal. But it is useless to parley; will you suffer me and my crew who have survived this conflict, to proceed on our course?"

"On conditions that —"

"No conditions will I accept," interrupted the Buccaneer, "it is I who have the power to name conditions; not you, sir Briton! you rest in my power—the lives of all on board are at my will—what is to prevent my firing the magazine, and revenge myself by destroying my captors? I've seen the day when my life would prove no obstacle in accomplishing my revenge, did such an opportunity as this offer, no more than the smallest particle of sand against the inroad of the posse?"

"There is no alternative," said the commander after a pause. "Your desperation has baffled even when we exulted in victory—you are free, sir."

"And crew and vessel?"

"Is as subject as ever to your command."

"Have I the honor of a British officer to that effect?"

"You have," said the commander.

"Enough!" exclaimed the Buccaneer; and ascending, he gained his own vessel, and was soon lost sight of in the distance of the wide expanded billows.

Years had flown by, and the memory of the Buccaneer had long ceased to occupy my mind. Our country had nobly asserted her independence at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and a splendid naval victory had been achieved in the British channel by the renowned Paul Jones, who was then on the coast and hourly expected in port.

The report of a gun burst upon the breeze, and a lofty ship was seen to enter the harbor. The citizens flocked by thousands to the beach to welcome the hero who had so nobly displayed the prowess of America on the very coast of Great Britain. A boat was seen pulling from the frigate—an officer was seen seated in the stern; a lively murmur passed through those that crowded the wharves—the boat stranded, and Paul Jones leaped on the shore; but what was my astonishment in beholding in the countenance of the commander of the Bon Homme Richard, the stern, though not unpleasant look of the **BLACK BUCCANEER**.

POLITICAL.

From the Extra Globe.

Good Signs.

The Democratic rally throughout the country has driven the Federal leaders and their instruments almost to desperation. Some of them in this city, and in the Halls of Congress, within a few days, have been heard not only to utter the most violent denunciations against individuals, but to threaten a resort to arms, if they do not succeed in the coming elections!

This is no more than might be expected from the supporters of the Ritten usurpation in Pennsylvania. That there are men in the country who would, if they had the power, usurp the Government by force of arms, we cannot doubt, because they say so, because they have defended such an effort, and because they are not restrained by any political or moral principle. The vast amount of money they have at command, and the facility with which they bring together thousands of the most depraved and reckless men that society embraces, make them too formidable to be despised, notwithstanding the great preponderance of physical power which will,

at any moment, rally to the support of law and liberty.

To debase and deprave as large a portion of the people as possible, seems to be a leading object with these desperate men. "Hard cider," has become but a name for all the "hard drinks," and the log cabins erected amidst the palaces of the rich, as gull traps for the poor, are, in many places, but dens of drunkenness and debauchery. The Harrison leaders act upon the principle that the more vicious they can make society, the greater are their chances of success; and hence they are striving to convert our people into "a nation of drunkards!" This kind of vice leads to all others; and wherever it prevails, there is no safety for the property, liberty, or lives of peaceful citizens, who refuse to bow to the ruling demon.

We have before us a letter from a plain man, who resides in a Western village, giving, in simple language, a vivid description of the growing depravity. He says: "Whigs are on tiptoe in this place. It seems as though men, women, and children would become insane. They are raising their Harrison flags, and surround them by companies at night and day. Such noises I think I never heard from human beings as are made in the night. Depredations are committed on the property of the Democrats, or Administration party: lives have been threatened. I think their procedure will have a tendency to weaken their own party; for the most candid of their party begin to express themselves like this: 'We never saw such an unwise course taken to gain political strength; if this is their course to elect Harrison for President, they must do it without our vote, &c.'"

At the Fort Meigs gathering, a Democrat could not express an opinion without being insulted; the ground which had been consecrated by the blood of patriots, was drenched with hard cider and whiskey, and the yell of the drunkard was little less horrible than that of the savage, on the same ground, amidst the rage of the battle.

Why is all this drunkenness, noise, and violence? Is there any thing in it which ought to incline a rational being to the cause which it is practised to advance? Is there Republicanism, patriotism, or honesty, in pouring hard cider, and whiskey, and brandy, and rum, down the throats of the people, instead of pouring intelligence upon their minds? Is that cause good which calls to its aid the drunkard's shout and the bully's bludgeon? Is this the way that an intelligent people are to govern themselves? Is this the way to preserve free government, or the morals of the people? Is this the way to advance temperance, religion, respect for the rights of person or property, or any of those virtues which make a people prosperous, honored, and happy?

These practices are above all party considerations. They strike at the foundations of society, at the virtue which sustains and preserves life, industry, and property. Well may sober minded Whigs every where say, as our friend tells us they do in Ohio, "this is the course we elect HARRISON FOR PRESIDENT, THEY MUST DO IT WITHOUT OUR VOTE." They will every where conclude that there are considerations of higher importance than the election of this man or that to the Presidency; and that no evil can happen equal to the drunkenness and demoralization promoted by the Harrison leaders as the basis of their hopes, and the chief element of their power.

Let every discrete citizen, of whatever party, reflect on these things.

From the Extra Globe.

Further Corrections of Misrepresentations as to the Independent Treasury.

The Intelligencer admits that the Independent Treasury may introduce no new practice as to drafts; but asks, where is the law or act of Congress to justify such a practice before?

Has it come to this, then, that the opponents of the Administration, in order to justify their reckless assertions against it, are obliged to charge Hamilton, Gallatin, Dallas, and others, with using drafts in a manner not sanctioned by any law? and to concede that a similar use of them hereafter will be sanctioned by law? Supposing this, and for the mere sake of argument it would follow that they consider the old practice to have been before illegal, and that it will hereafter be legal; and that this is the comparative wickedness of the sin of drafts hereafter, as they always have been used heretofore.

As to the insinuation that any of the public money is in the hands of any broker, it is worthy of the authors of the thousand and one other groundless insinuations by an opposition that suspects every body else of being as regardless of law, and as contemptuous towards the common understanding of the people as they themselves are.

Let us now advert to a few more misrepresentations concerning the new act:

1. The opposition have prated till they are hoarse, of the union of the purse and sword by the Independent Treasury.

This charge began with those immaculate statesmen—Messrs. Tallmadge and Rives—and has been rung through every change since by all their small beer, or rather hard cider, satellites.

But the bill, on examination, will be found to confer on the President no new power whatever over the public purse. He can now, no more than before, take a dollar from it not authorized by Congress through regular appropriations. He can now neither loan out, nor empower others, to loan out, a dollar of money in the Treasury,

which is a restriction on former practice. So he can now appoint no person to keep safely the money, without the consent of the Senate, which is another restriction on former practice—as formerly, the particular State banks that kept it, were selected by the Treasury Department without the consent or co-operation of either House of Congress.

How disreputable, then, to the intellects of the opposition, it must be, to pretend that this bill gives to the President greater control over the public money, or makes a new union between the purse and the sword.

2. The next misstatement is, that this bill creates a different currency for the Government than that created for the people.

This is, also, a charge originating from that same pure source, Messrs. Tallmadge and Rives, and equally unfounded.

The currency created for the people by the United States Constitution and laws, as well as for the Government, is the same, viz: specie or its equivalent. So the Constitution expressly forbids, and this law does not contradict it, that any thing should be made a tender to the people except gold and silver. If the people take any thing else, or any thing of less value, it is voluntary—and neither the Independent Treasury, nor the United States Government, countenances the idea, that any thing of less value should be paid to the people, any more than to the Government.

How then can any man of truth, much less any intelligent statesman, honestly pretend that this bill creates one currency for the Government and another for the people? Or that it provides a better currency for the Government than it provides for the people?

The whole charge is founded in misconception or humbug—the well informed portion of the opposition know it.

3. Another Federal pretence is, that the bill makes an innovation on our system, and creates a departure from the views of our fathers, who framed the Constitution.

But in truth it is a restoration of our practices to those which our fathers and the Constitution contemplated. It is not a change in the principle of our Government, but of an unconstitutional usage. The Constitution directed that the currency under it should be gold and silver. The early laws passed on the subject, all expressly conforming to that direction. The evils of paper money before 1789, induced many to desire the new Constitution to be formed to remove them; and the debates in convention, recently published from Mr. Madison's notes, show conclusively that a leading object with those patriots was to prevent those evils in future.

This bill, as regards the specie clause, merely enforces the same ideas, and gradually, so as not to incommode the community. So in respect to the safe keeping of the public money. Neither the Constitution nor the original laws provide that it should be kept in banks; and no subsequent act or charter authorized it to be so kept by the Treasurer till 1816. On the contrary, the original laws required the Treasurer himself to keep it; and looking to the employment of some person or sub-treasurer under him at other places, very explicitly provided that he should be answerable for all persons employed under him; and such have been the terms of his official bond to the present moment.

The bill, therefore, so far from being unconstitutional, or an innovation on the views anciently entertained as to the proper fiscal system in regard to the currency and the keeping of the public money, is a restriction of our financial operations in those respects, to the intentions of the framers of both the Constitution and our earliest laws.

The Whigs, the Federalists, Alexander Hamilton, and his disciples, are, in these particulars, the innovators and violators of the Constitution, and not the Administration.

Let the people ponder on these facts, and no candid and fair minded inquirer for truth among them, can doubt longer, that the principles involved in the Independent Treasury, are worthy the glorious 4th of July, on which day it became a law.

The way to do it.

"Brag and report changes, by tons, by twenties and hundreds. If you hear of one, real one, magnify it, make it tell—at a distance."—*Advice of a Whig to his brethren.*

Brag is the game, whigs,
Keep up the cry,
Tell of great changes,
But not near by,
Chorus—Brag in the morning,
Brag all day,
Brag and cry changes,
Far, far away.

Report great changes,
Make Locos stare,
Tell of great changes,
But don't tell where,
Brag, &c.
Mum on principles,
Brag tho' plenty,
When you know one change,
Call it twenty!
Brag &c.

Clay bragged in Congress,
Tallmadge the same,
You brag at home Whigs,
Bragging's the game!
Cider and cabins, Whigs,
Have had their day,
Brag and cry changes,
Far, far away!

OT PILLS

It. Paine, South
Co., Buckfield; P.
J. & W. Stephens,
O. C. Butler &
Grubbs & Knapp,
Canton; J. L. Waterman,
etc. 1y42

OT PILLS

who is desir-
be preferred and
and examine the
1f 37
re of the subser-
five SHEEP
ling crop on the
crop on the left.
ly, pay charges,
N. THAYER.
1f 47

OT PILLS

1f 47

OT PILLS

1f 47

OT PILLS

1f 47

OT PILLS

1f 47

OT PILLS

1f 47

OT PILLS

1f 47

Small Business

From the Lowell (Mass.) Patriot.

"The people must do *their own fighting*," as General Harrison said when he resigned his com-

I am most happy to inform you, gentlemen, that I have this day signed the bill for the establishment of an Independent Treasury, a measure of which you speak in decided commendation. By this measure, the management of an important branch of our national concerns, after a departure of nearly half a century, will be brought back to the letter, as well as the obvious spirit and intention, of the Constitution. The system now superceded was in fact one of those early measures devised by the friends and advocates of the privileged orders for the purpose of perverting the Government from its pure principles and legitimate objects, vesting all power in the hands of a few, and enabling them to profit at the expense of the many. I need not inform you, gentlemen, that the effect of depositing the public money in banks, was to lend it to those institutions, generally without interest, to be used as a part of their capital, and that they lent it out upon interest to their customers, thereby largely increasing the profits of the stockholders. Thus

"We want a United States Bank to regulate the exchanges," say the Whigs. And the way such a monster would regulate the exchanges can easily be estimated from the fact that, on the examination of the late United States Bank by a Committee of Congress, it was found to have loaned one broker the enormous sum of \$1,000,000.

WANTED—STRAIGHTWAY.—Some fifty bundles of wheat straw to be used by the Federal-temperance societies in sucking "Hard Cider."—*Am. Soc. of E. B. F.*

Now however recollect the disgraceful conduct of the leading Federalists of New England during that gloomy period of the war; if he

"The people must do *their own fighting*," as General Harrison said when he resigned his com-

we have noticed lately papers the announcement of the man who has received the support of the administrative citizens of Augusta and To persons ignorant of political course of F. announcement as this might have been a person of influence here; and was a great acquisition to a spare time or room to course as a politician. In Maine as a political John Ruggles' school—made a band; to render day to go into a detail of his somersets and his information of people at they may not be deceived O. J. Smith, the editor is the man who so gross constituents in the last conservative candidate in 1838, and received State—the man who deserves some two or three years reward at the hands of Cumberland, who thrust his place in Congress, with honest and upright men. Let our friends abroad J. Smith's influence in Maine with that of John Ruggles has been like his, and the using him as a *cats paw* dependence enough in him to people. His popularity was the conservative candidate Maine. Then he received eighty-eight thousand of his popularity—he kept them. Our friends abroad of the estimate to be put the whig presses, when the influence of such men as F.

From the East

A FEDERAL C

A few days since, I accompanied with a very active man now assumes the name of conversation in which we were engaged upon the subject of politics to me, "I hate *Democracy*." I always belonged to the party of its glory, and *changed* my principles, at self by any other name than *IST*. I am still a *FEDERAL* the name."

"Your cursed Democracy"

like *witch grass*, which you fields. When it once takes possible to eradicate it from the soil.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have been a close observer of the Whig party, and I have not a doubt that all the members of the Whig party have sentiments upon this subject to whom I have referred. I am so honest as he is—and *conceal their true principles*—full well, that it would not be the honest portion of the Whig party their principles and aims to know that the people of the United States are *truly Democratic*, and that supports any appearance of the greater number of its true character. I told you that I had this interview that I had wished all his associates on this subject as he was; but

I told him that I had always from my youth, and during the war, saw too much of the movement of the last war, to allow myself, it, and that I was much more wishing me with new reason, the correctness of my political views.

I then left him, and he renewed exertions to secure the Democratic cause, and to do which he thus truly identified himself.

General Harrison has been private letters to the North against Abolition. Will such low duplicity as this? come out openly and boldly and say whether he is or not? Why any longer *Chicago Democrat*.

'CROSS THE ATLANTIC A

The female delegates who were to attend the anti Slavery Convention which met in London on the 1st inst. were not allowed to take seats in the hall, but served them right enough to see the male legislation went on.

ys of the present Harri- Governor in Massachusetts. "HE IS THE VE THREE CHEERS OF WORCESTER D HAD SACKED THE TON AND BURNT not and suspect that the d into at some length in to be one, the disclos- a damnable—an eternal leaders of the British

(Mass.) Patriot. Y CHANGED?" frequently asked by our is as well as strangers ntry, than—"Well, has u? Are you all turn- sander wonderfully sur- t always in the affirma- ing his eggs to market, ables, but he is mounted. "Has any body changed?"

d?" Changed! Not and the standard of our supported Madison— skets, buckled on their atties of their country, mammoth Bank—who teran Andrew, and the assor. Such men never the same principles now r country, their whole their country. "Changed? No: to change? The nine rning the screws upon once of General Harri- tional Committee—the ch "the gagged and rds the people whose is "dignified reserve" deralism, and the sen- dity exhibitions of the ot change the Democ-

Changed! Yes from blue-light Fed- rlog with a party a Log Cabins built of ated on corporation a corporation precinct, d sackbut, tambourine ith the loud husas of ultitude; Hard Gider rious mottoes, to con- mon mind. Look at he have changed. Go mumerate changes; and d deserted his faith, ten ve embraced it. "Yes the old Fed- and not its prin- the Whig, alias Demo- vative, alias Harrison ocratic party, or any ve as a cloak to cover sm.

Yes: Harrison and no way. To the t for the public eye," B. Calhoun, he says, igh "Paris man;" fac- n, privately and con- fered "Trade and States" Western States, Inter- amping Jim Crow for ke upon his shoulders a National Bank. Whig leader, in many ms, and in this respect e Governor of Indiana hite men into slavery; eupen in not replying is the greatest indig- n-american people. His nsult to the American oot of representative rn chrestening of this is a Federalist still, ependent up in his palace ependent of the peo- eak and no principles suffrages he solicits, answers no questions.

ly describes the issue at parties now existing d truly a question be- t between men on one ! between the intel- whom God gave the d the dead weight of aded himself with the

er Intelligence says, nity, where General, in 1836, the Demo- the vote of 1836, these are actual chang- s to point to as many ounty in this State— d on the Democratic

their own fighting," as he resigned his com-

From the Lincoln Patriot.

Small Business on Small Capital!!

We perceive that some of the whig presses are struggling hard to make something out of the political apostate F. O. J. Smith!! They represent him as a recent convert to whiggery, and his influence in this State as powerful. The invitation extended to him to address Isaac Dyer and forty-two others, at Baldwin on the 4th of July has been trumpeted through the land as evidence of the great influence he possesses in Maine, and of the wonderful changes he has effected. The "Eastern Argus, Revived," which he manages, and which the whigs are circulating, by thousands is cited by the whig prints of other States as the best evidence of the astonishing political change in Maine. We have noticed lately in some of the Boston papers the announcement that F. O. J. Smith, the man who has recently turned from the support of the administration, was to address the citizens of Augusta and Farmington in this State. To persons ignorant of the facts and of the political course of F. O. J. Smith, such an announcement as this might carry with it an idea, that he was a person who had in reality, some influence here; and who might be regarded as a great acquisition to any party. We shall not spend time or room to give a history of Smith's course as a politician. He is too well known in Maine as a political juggler—a scholar of the John Ruggles' school—an apostate of the Tallmadge band, to render it necessary at this late day to go into a detail of his political course,—his somersets and his manoeuvres. But for the information of people abroad, and in order that they may not be deceived, we will say that F. O. J. Smith, the editor of the "Argus revived," is the man who so grossly misrepresented his constituents in the last Congress; who was the conservative candidate for Governor of Maine in 1838, and received 352 votes in the whole State—the man who deserted the administration some two or three years ago, and received his reward at the hands of the Democrats of old Cumberland, who thrust him aside, and filled his place in Congress, with the present talented, honest and upright member from that district.

Let our friends abroad remember that F. O. J. Smith's influence in Maine is just co-equal with that of John Ruggles. His political course has been like his, and though the whigs are now using him as a *cats paw*, they have not confidence enough in him to bring him before the people. His popularity was fully shown when he was the conservative candidate for Governor of Maine. Then he received 352 votes out of eighty-eight thousand. This is the true extent of his popularity—he has no more now, than then. Our friends abroad can therefore judge of the estimate to be put upon the statements of the whig presses, when they boast of the influence of such men as F. O. J. Smith!!

From the Eastern Argus.

A FEDERAL CONFESSION.

A few days since, I accidentally fell in company with a very active member of the party that now assumes the name of *Whigs*, and the conversation in which we were engaged, soon turned upon the subject of politics: "I hate," said he to me; "I hate Democracy as I hate a snake, I always belonged to the old Federal party, in the days of its glory, and was proud of the party and its principles. I never yet have changed my principles, and I scorn to call myself by any other name than that of FEDERALIST. I am still a Federalist, and I glory in the name."

"Your cursed Democracy," said he, "is just like *with grass*, which you have seen in your fields. When it once takes root it is almost impossible to eradicate it from the soil." Now, Messrs. Editors, during a long life I have been a close observer of political affairs, and I have not a doubt that all the active and leading members of the Whig party entertain the same sentiments upon this subject expressed by the one to whom I have referred. But they are not all so honest as he is—and they do their best to conceal their true principles, because they know full well, that it would not do for them to let the honest portion of the Whig party know what their principles and aims in reality are. They know that the people of this country are essentially Democratic, and that the Whig party only supports any appearance of strength by deceiving the greater number of its advocates, as to its true character. I told the man with whom I had this interview that I liked his honesty, and wished all his associates were as honest upon this subject as he was; but that I detested his politics.

I told him that I had always been a Democrat from my youth, and during a long life too, that I saw too much of the movements of federalism during the last war, to allow me to think favorably of it, and that I was much obliged to him for furnishing me with new reasons for believing in the correctness of my political faith.

I then left him, with a determination to use renewed exertions to secure the success of the Democratic cause, and to defeat that Whiggery which he thus truly identified with *old Federalism*.

General Harrison has been detected in writing private letters to the North for and to the South against Abolition. Will the people sanction such low duplicity as this? Why does he not come out openly and boldly under his own signature and say whether he is really an Abolitionist or not? Why any longer be General Mum? *Chicago Democrat.*

CROSS THE ATLANTIC AND LEARN MANNERS. The female delegates who went from this country to attend the anti Slavery "Worlds Convention," which met in London on the 12th of June, were not allowed to take seats in the convention! They served them right enough too—such stuff as female legislation wont go down there—stay at home next time and mend stockings and make

puddings. Mr. Rogers, editor of the Herald of Freedom, an abolition paper published in Concord, N. H., and also Mr. Garrison, who accompanied them over, we understand were so offended at it, that they would not act as delegates. *Dover (N. H.) Gazette.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 11, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of the County of Oxford are requested to meet at the Court House on Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day of AUGUST next, at ONE o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting two candidates for Senators to the State Legislature, and a candidate for County Treasurer. Towns and Plantations are requested to send the usual number of Delegates.

OXFORD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations, composing Oxford Congressional District, are requested to send the usual number of Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at the Court House on Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported as a Representative to the 27th Congress. Also a suitable person to be supported as an Elector of President and Vice President.

Per order of County Committee.

June 29, 1840.

OUR AFFAIRS.

This number completes the seventh volume of the Democrat. Seven years have we labored in the cause of Democracy, and free principles in this Country—with what benefit to the community we know not,—at a great expense to ourselves, and with but small remuneration for our services. We have therefore to request of those indebted for the Democrat for more than one year, to forward at least a part of the amount, as our payments have to be met promptly, and without funds we cannot continue the publication much longer. A large portion of our subscribers, we are happy to say, are generally prompt, but there is another portion, whom we should judge from their remissness, think we can live on air or something equally as cheap. To them we have to say that unless we hear from them soon, we shall be under the necessity of striking their names from our list and turning them over to an Attorney for collection.

THE BOUNDARY.—The Royal Gazette says that Lieutenant Broughton and J. D. Featherstonhaugh, have arrived at Halifax in the Royal Mail Steamer *Britannia*, with various instruments, preparatory as it is supposed, to the contemplated new joint survey of the disputed Territory, proposed by our Government.

THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICES.—In 1827, flour sold at Cincinnati, for \$2.12 per barrel. It now sells for \$4.00. The first was the price under a whig administration, and a National Bank—the second is the price under a democratic administration, and an Independent Treasury.

THE BLACK COCKADE.—Now that the charge of Old Federalism, says the Argus, has been irradically fixed upon General Harrison, and it has been proved that he wore the badge of Adams, in the year 1799, the Gazette very coolly says, that it is not of much consequence if he did—the black cockade was only "a badge of distinction"—and the thing on the whole is a great humbug! This is just exactly what the Boston Courier thinks; the editor of which says he shall support Harrison with much greater zeal, on account of his *old Federalism*! Some people, however, have not so high an opinion of "black cockades" and "old Federalists," as the editor of the Portland Gazette or Boston Courier. The history of "the Reign of Terror" is yet extant.

THE REMEDY.—Ask, says the Argus, a Northern Federalist what made hard times, and he will tell you cautiously, "we must have a National Bank." Ask a Southern Federalist the same question, and he will say that the "Deposit System must be renewed," and the public money restored to the *Pat Banks* Put the same question, though, to a Democrat, whether at the North or the South, the East or the West, and your reply will always be: "We had too much paper and too little hard work. With less of the one and more of the other, the times will continue to improve."

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"Ye who have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now!"

One Col. Hobbs, of Livermore, has declared himself a seceder from the Democratic party,—that he shall throw his vote and his whole influence in favor of Gen. Harrison. What a blow this to the Democracy of old Oxford! What, Col. Hobbs! that honest, high-minded, straight forward democrat left his party, and that, too, as he says, "because the party to which he has been heretofore allied, love office more than they love the people!"

Now we have a question or two to propound to this same Col. Hobbs. Did you not vote for Kent for Governor, in 1831 and did you not say to the Democrats of Livermore, a few weeks before that election, "that if they would run you as their candidate for Representative you would still stay by them and vote with the party, otherwise you would leave them and go over to the Federalists, where you could be used better?" and was not their reply, "that for years you had been a democrat, and you were not their ally, but a friend, and that they would not have you leave them, and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us and go where they belonged?" And you, sir, then went to that party, with which, in principle, you had long been allied; and I have no doubt you have there found your party—that you had asked, for much and deserved nothing,—and that it was their wish that you, and all other men of like feelings, who were with us, not from principle, but interest, would leave us

POETRY.

"Our Country! Our Whole Country!"

"Our country!" is there other word,
That stirs the heart's most potent chord,
Like this?—there rises, at the name,
The glow of honor; blush of shame,
Lest that her altars be defiled
By the base blood of recreant child;
The secret vow to serve and save;
The horror of a traitor's knave!

The breeze of heaven smells more sweet;
The flowers spring fresher at our feet;
The sun gleams forth a brighter ray;
Our father's bones start from the clay;
And parents, children, sister, wife,
Are, in that word, instinct with life!

The glories of the past, illumine
Our visions of immortal bloom:
The boon, bequeathed by valor, dead;
These fields, where on the patriot bled;
These elms; that saw the victory won;
These sods; mausoleums—when 'twas done;
These very airs, that sighing come,
Where pealed, on Bunker's height the drum:
All, rush upon our swelling heart;
And, warriors, from the forest, start!
A million swords gleam in the air;
A million bayonets are bare;
And force huzzas convulse the sky,
Of "glorious death! or Liberty!"

From the N. O. Plenary.

A NEW ITEM IN A BILL.

Some twenty-five years ago while Jerome Bonaparte was travelling through New England with a large suite, he stopped over night at the tavern of an avaricious old hunk in one of the beautiful villages of Western Massachusetts. The landlord was an Englishman born, ultra-tyranny in his feelings, and when he heard in the morning that he was to have no less a person than a brother of the great Napoleon, with an extensive retinue, for his guests at night, his joy knew no bounds. Extra servants were employed the rooms were all cleansed, clean sheets put on the beds, chickens and turkeys were run down and had their necks wrung—in short, every preparation was made to give the Prince a reception becoming his high rank.

Night finally came, and with it came Jerome Bonaparte with some twenty friends and servants. Here was a windfall for the old tavern-keeper—here was business for him. Supper was soon served, the distinguished guests went to bed at an early hour, and at an early hour again next morning breakfast was prepared, swallowed, and soon after every thing was arranged for their departure. There was one very important duty to be performed by the tavern-keeper—the making out the bill. Such customers were scarce—Bonapartes seldom visited that section of the country—and Bonaparte was determined to make the most of the present visit. He got along remarkably well with the bill until he had run it up to \$75. This was not enough. The landlord couldn't think of letting the brother of the greatest man of the age off short of \$100. He "figured" it over again, added a little here, and put in another "extra" there, but after all it only amounted to \$80. "The bill!" said the landlord, "the bill!" he shouted in his ears, but the bill was "not right" as he viewed it. All was bustle and confusion. The French servants were chattering and hustling about, the carriages were all ready to start, and nothing was wanting but the bill.

"Why for you no make-a de bill?" said the cashier of the party.

"In one minute," retorted the landlord scratching his head.

"By gar you must make him queek or me no pay," continued the Frenchman.

"Yes yes; I hear you," said the landlord, his eye glancing from one charge to another.

Suddenly a thought struck him. Amid the unwonted clatter, jabber and din about his ears, he reflected that he could turn all the extra noise and confusion the visit had occasioned to some account. The "item" he had so long tried to conjure up was at length found, and he immediately finished the bill with

"To making a D—d Fuss generally, \$20."

The paymaster just glanced at the amount, paid the bill, and was off instantly. Whether Jerome Bonaparte ever found out that he had paid \$20 for "making a d—d fuss generally" about a Yankee tavern-keeper's house is more than we can say, but if ever Basil Hall, Fiddler, or Mrs. Trollope should get hold of this story they may rely upon its authenticity.

CURIOUS FACT.

At a recent meeting at the Royal Institution, London, Mr. Faraday directed attention to a shot which he had received from Woolwich. Experiment had shown, that by filling a hollow iron shot with lead, its speed and force, when fired, were greatly increased; but a singular effect on the heavier lead was observed. The lead was found to have receded—to have been compressed into one half of the space it occupied previously to being discharged from the gun. In the case exhibited, the iron case or shell had been filled with leaden bullets, round of course; but, after being fired, and the iron shell it was seen that all the balls had coalesced, each sphere had become a polyhedron, and complete aggregation had ensued. This effect is, doubtless, attribute to the difference of inertia in the two metals, and to the instant of time that elapses before the inner metal is acted upon by the force of the explosion.

Want of Courtesy.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

The most striking and prevailing defect in the manners of Americans is want of courtesy. This has probably arisen from the general equality of rights, condition, and education. And it arises in part from that *mauvaise honte*, or shyness, characteristic of our English ancestors, from whom we inherit it. A little reflection and moral cultivation would soon remedy this defect. What do I mean by courtesy, and how is the want of it shown, do you ask? A few winters since, a well bred young foreigner came to the interior, and took lodgings at a village inn, for the purpose of learning the English language. To facilitate its acquisition, he generally preferred remaining in the receiving room of the tavern, where travellers were passing in and out. His writing table was placed before the fire. When the women came shivering in from a long drive in the stage coach, he moved his table to the coldest corner of the room, mended the fire, drew chairs near it, and, if they brought in foot stoves or blocks, he found the best place to heat them. He then returned to his own uncomfortable seat and pursued his writing or reading.

The women profited by his civilities, without appearing to notice them. During the whole winter he never received one word of acknowledgment—not one "thank you, sir," or, "you are very kind, sir," or what would have seemed inevitable, "pray, don't take that cold seat, sir." What was the polished stranger's inference? Certainly that the Americans were a most discourteous, if not a cold hearted people.

Cold hearted they are not. These women were probably generally impressed with the young man's attentions—one of them, I knew, in relating her travelling experience at her own fireside at night, said she "never should forget a young man at the tavern in S—." She thought she should have died with the cold before she got there; and when she went in, he moved away from the fire, and gave the rocking chair—hung her cloak over the back of another, and warned her block for her, and did every thing just as if he had been her own son!" And yet this good woman had not indicated in her manners to the young man that she even saw him. Here there was no expression of the real feeling—no courtesy.

I have often seen men in steamboats, in stage-coaches, in churches, and other public meetings, rise and give their seats to women, and the women seat themselves quietly, without a look or word of acknowledgment. And so with a thousand other attentions which are rendered, and are received without any return. Avoid such discourtesy, my young friends—it is not only displeasing, but unjust. We actually owe some return for such civilities, and a courteous acceptance is in most cases, the only one that can be made. These little chance courtesies are smiles on the face of manners, and smiles are like sunshine—we can scarcely have too much of either.

Young ladies do not commonly realize the influence they may exert over brothers just entering the busy world, by invariable kindness and good nature, by active sympathy in their joys and sorrows, and by manifesting an interest as far as practicable in all their pursuits. When confidence is thus won, an incalculable advantage is gained, which may be used for the highest and holiest purposes. Home is made attractive, and the siren song of the tempter, which would lure him to the haunts of dissipation, loses its fatal power. "My sisters are anxious in all things to contribute to my instruction and gratification," says a brother under such circumstances, "I will not selfishly seek pleasures in which they cannot share—our amusements shall be found together." Were such a state of things seen in every family professedly christian, how soon would the face of society wear a new aspect?

INNOCENT MISTAKE.—One of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners, on a late visit to one of the Union Work houses in Kent, while examining the boys as to their progress in religious instruction, one of the lessons being the 6th chap. of St. Mark, the third verse of which states that several of the multitude which had followed our Lord into the wilderness had travelled a considerable distance from their homes—"for divers of them came from afar;" the Commissioner asked the young reader what he understood by the word "divers;"—no answer could be obtained from him or the five succeeding boys, when, on its coming to the sixth, he exclaimed with great eagerness and self-satisfaction—"They be a odd sort of ducks, as goes clean down to the bottom of the pond."—John Bull.

ANECDOTE.—A stage driver the other day, between Bangor and this place, was hailed by a woman, and requested to take a *bedstead* and its accompanying bed and clothing on board, together with her dear self. This was a poser for John's gallantry, (for stage drivers are always ready to oblige the ladies,) but making her a very low bow, he said, "I should like to oblige yo ma'am, very much, but I've engaged to take a *double saw-mill* aboard, a mile or two ahead, and as you might find it an uncomfortable companion, I should advise you to wait a week or so till the mill-moving business is over."—Lincoln Patriot.

THE IRISHMAN'S COW.—Two Irishmen disputing about the merits of their respective cows, one remarks his cow had a calf when she was three years old and had given milk ever since—to which the other replies: Lar, that's nothing to mine—she begun to give milk when she

was two years old and has given milk ever since, and has never had a calf 'till a fat, nor her mother before her—it's the brade of 'em.

THE WOMAN WHO CLOSED THE EYES OF NAPOLEON.—It may not be generally known that there now resides in the parish of Gwennap, an old woman who actually closed the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon, after the "vital spark" had winged its flight from its earthly tabernacle. The old woman's husband, we are informed, served under Napoleon, and accompanied him to St. Helena. This old woman was on terms of intimacy with, and attended the death bed of one of the greatest men whose names are recorded in history, and whose deeds fill the mind with amazement.—[West Briton.]

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, 22:—
TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fifth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at Jonathan Swift's store, in Norway, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which Ezekiah Fingree, of Albany, in said county, has to redeem twenty acres of land, situated in that part of Norway called Lee Grant, being part of Lot numbered sixty-one in said Grant, and the same mortgaged by said Fingree to Aaron Wilkins on the seventh day of April, 1837, to secure the payment of one hundred dollars and annual interest thereon.

HENRY M. CODMAN, Dep. Shff.
Norway, July 23, 1840. *3w51

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and instruction of Mr. CALVIN CHAPMAN, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, July 30, 1840. if 51

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, Providence permitting, on the 12th day of August next, under the care of the former instructor, Mr. OZIAS MILLETT; and we hope to be cheered by the attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
July 31, 1840. if 51

REMOVAL.

THOMAS H. BROWN, M. D.

WOULD hereby give notice to his friends, patrons, and the public, that he has removed from PARIS HILL to SOUTH PARIS VILLAGE, where he intends to continue the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY.

Present residence at the small dwelling East and nearest the Methodist Meeting House.
In this public announcement, I deem it an act of justice to tender to my friends and patrons my sincere gratitude for the great kindness towards me, South Paris, July 3, 1840. if 47

SECURITIES LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each, and signed by Noah Melton and Lot Melton, dated the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1834, payable to the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Simmons, and are the same notes described in a mortgage deed of the above date, given by the aforesaid Noah and Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee of \$100, and \$100. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the exclusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will return said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

East Dixfield, July 15, 1840. OTIS CONANT. if 50

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LORREY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCK-
SKINS, SATINETTS, Etc. Etc.

Also, a large & carefully selected
assortment of CALICOES,
COPPER PLATES,
and
COLD CANNERS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Satins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Saranets, Synchaw and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd satin, Cambrics, &c. Blk. Pongee, Bandannas, and Flng Hdks. Ladies Silk GLOVES. Ladies White Lace Do. Gents and Ladies Kid Do. Ital. Sewg Silks and Twist.

Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quettings Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selicins, Cambrics, Cambrie Muslins and Bishops Lawns, Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached—Ticking and Drilling, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Paddling and Canvas, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking Shoes. Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles to numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Harnesses and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and when wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK
South Paris April 24, 1840. if

NOTICE—Freedom.

I HEREBY certify and give public notice that I have given to my son, Albion K. Cole, a minor, his time, with power to act and trade for himself until he shall be twenty-one years of age; and that I shall pay no debts his contracting after this date, nor claim any of his earnings.
LUTHER COLE.
Greenwood, July 11, 1840. *3w50
BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shivering, fever, heaviness, weakness, and pain all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (matters pimple) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pustules come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This is the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if he was sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

The Preventive Course.
When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the Brandreth Pills every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations, supposing that the fever does not from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the various eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any signal accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corruptive severity of the humors which produce heat in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease. If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either—people would be too wise then, they would know that all the diseases would be removed accurately and without danger by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, is not your duty to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination, however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under any circumstances. It is any one of this class made an Agent. My own established agents have INvariably an ENGRAVED Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own handwriting. This certificate is covered yearly, and when ever twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for merchants to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed based on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will be—consult their addresses from the N. O. Plenary.

HANOVER STREET 19
THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BEN-
JAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNI-
VERSAL PILLS,
Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,
Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S daily authorized Travelling
Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. Buy of them and avoid cheap ones.
Paris—CROCKER & SIAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenzer Drake,
Buckfield—E. Cole.
Rumford—O. G. Bolster.
As. Graham.
Dixfield—J. N. & C. Stanley,
Joy—Joel Paine.
Belk—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
J. Coolidge.
N. Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinney.
Harford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinney.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Johann Goodnow.
Loell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
St. R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevins.
Fryburg—H. C. Russell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Livermore—Joseph Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Debon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
211 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epoly27

WANTED!

10,000 lbs. WOOL!

FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean Wool.

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morris's Building) Congress street, Portland, BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.
Portland, June 13, 1840. if 44

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Almon Howard, late of Waterford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 22d day of June last, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jona. Houghton, in said Waterford, on the first Saturday of September and November next, from one till five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

JONA. HOUGHTON, } Comrs.
CALVIN WHITCOMB, }
Waterford, July 18, 1840. epinoy.49

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

THE CASKET.

And Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!
PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW VOLUME.

THE great increase in the subscription list of the Casket, which has been nearly doubled since the commencement of the last volume, warrants the most extensive improvements on the first of July, 1840—at which time a new volume will be sent with increased vigor. Nothing need be said of the firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the oldest magazine in the country, and has maintained its popularity in the face of all opposition. It is to be found upon the centre table of families, making literary pretensions, from Maine to Georgia.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.
The Casket is printed with a clear and beautiful type, upon the finest white paper. The type is not surpassed by those of any periodical at home or abroad; and beside the monthly steel engravings, a quarterly plate of colored illustrations has lately been added. The style of these embellishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an appropriate sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work. Whatsoever appears in the Casket is of the first order of art.

The volume will be opened with the first of a series of splendid Mezzotint engravings, prepared expressly for the work, by the Marquis of Hertford, who deservedly ranks as the best engraver of the kind in the United States.

LITERARY CHARACTER.
The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is the volume, presenting, of the highest order, and sustained by writers of the first rank. Essays, Tales, Novels, and Travels, compose its prominent prose articles; while the poetry is variety by that of no other magazine of like character. The variety, on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to increase its interest.

SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION
have already appeared, and others shall follow in the course of the volume, presenting, when given, a complete picture of the manners, and a historical account of the great battles of the time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being filled with sickly sentimentalities, aims at a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion.

Direct series of brilliant Nautical Sketches entitled "Cruising in the Last War," and which are edited by the contemporary press, equal to the celebrated Sketches from "Tom Cringle's Log," will be continued, and the "Leaves from a Lawyer's portfolio," which have attained a deserved celebrity, will still furnish attraction to the Magazine.

We shall furnish the readers of the Casket with some valuable papers from entirely new contributors. "The Author of Old Iron Siders off a Lee Shore," will give the first of a number of Sketches in the July number. We count upon this profile and general view to do more in sustaining the great popularity of the Magazine. In addition to the variety already embraced in the pages of the Magazine, our "Byrnia Letters," the first of which appeared in the June number as introductory, will interest, and add worth to its pages. They are from an unpractised pen.

FASHIONS.
The fashions are published in the Casket quarterly, or as often as may really seem necessary, and are sustained by the talents of a colored, and executed from Original designs. No old, worn-out plates are re-issued, and then published as the Latest fashions. The truth of our designs may be tested by comparing them with the latest descriptions of fashions from London and Paris. They are universally admitted to be the finest specimens of engraving and coloring afforded by any Magazine in this country. The expense of getting them up is great, but we shall in no wise abate the quality. Remember, the readers of the Casket are furnished with these fashion plates as an extra, and are not to be considered as regular, and choice engravings, which always accompany the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.
The Casket is published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers in the vicinity can obtain their copies free of postage.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum. Or two Copies yearly for \$5, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscribers are accepted without the money, or the name of a responsible agent.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

DR. SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "infallible cure" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us. Yet the very frequency and boldness of those impious frauds, so eminently cruel to the unfortunate, furnish a ground for presenting the public a remedy that may be intelligently appreciated and relied upon. That powerful medicinal agent, the Blood Root, is the basis of the Universal Sanguinarian Pills, and all the materials are drawn from the Vegetable Kingdom—the grand source of all our natural existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the compound a remarkable advantage over the simples, and it is believed over all other medicines. When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the stomach and bowels, and that in almost every instance this is superinduced by disorder of the Bile, or Gall, which is the natural phlegm of the system—and when it is further considered that these Pills act with singular power upon these many organs, and through them upon the blood and entire physical economy, under reason, the judicious practitioner, this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of rare efficiency in all curable cases of disease; and this deduction of reason is abundantly corroborated by experience. This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, inspires and strengthens its nature, and works its wound, by renovating and purifying the system, a triumph conflict with the obtrusive agency of nature. It is offered for general use, and as a safe and most valuable family medicine. Safe, not because it does nothing—like many contemptible nostrums of newspaper celebrity, which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often fatal. But safe, because it aids and co-operates with nature, instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform her work by dangerous foreign agency.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone; and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the severest and satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLANDELL, East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS
in Oxford County:

HIRSH HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Maine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Green, Norway; D. C. Holter & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Co., Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Debon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP and one LAMB, marked with a slanting crop on the under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
Paris, July 4, 1840. EDEM THAYER. if 47

HENRY E. PRENTISS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)